NEW YORK HERALL MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1852.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE ENCHANTERSA WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- ROMRO AND JULIET WALLACK STHEATHE, 544 Broadway, -Eveny Own Har

LAURA KEENES THEATRE, Broadway .- Tun M.

NEW BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERT.-GROVES OF OLYMPIC THEATRE, 485 Broadway .- ANGEL OF MID-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Com. Nort-Laving Whale, &c., at all hours.—ior o Mr Indus.—vidow or Palendo, afternoon and evening.

PRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall.-472 Broad-MELODEGN CONCERT HALL, 579 Brostway. CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -- Sorgs

GAIRTIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway, -- DRAWING AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.-JEALOUS CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowers -PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 568 Broadway, -

New York, Monday, April 28, 1863,

THE SITUATION.

The intelligence which reached the War Department yesterday will prove the most important which has yet been chronicled since the beginning of the war. It states that New Orleans has been captured by our troops, and, as the news comes from rebel sources, its authenticity can hardly be doubted. General Wool telegraphed from Fortress Monroe to Mr. Stanton, as follows:-

A fugitive black, just arrived from Portsmouth. brings the Petersburg Express of yesterday, which contains the following despatch:-

MORRE. April 25, 1862. The enemy passed Fort Jackson at four o'clock yester-When the news reached New Orleans the nt was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended.
All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as were

Decussary to transport coin, ammunition, &c., were by," saying that the enomy had appeared before

This is the last we know regarding the fall. Will send particulars as soon as they can be had. The negro bringing the above reports that the

rebels have two iron-clad steamers nearly completed, and that it is believed the Merrimae be out to-morrow.

Almost at the same moment Mr. Stanton receiv ed the following desnatch from General McDowell from his headquarters on the Rappahannock:-

I have just returned from the camp opposite Fredericksburg. I was told the Richmond Examiner of the 26th had been received in town, announcing as follows:-

NEW ORLEANS TAKEN. Great destruction of property, cotton and ste theats Steamboats enough saved to take away the ammonities Great consternation of the inhabitants.

It will thus be seen that two rebel journals con cur in this statement, and from the operations of our army and navy at Ship Island, the attacks going on for some days past on Forts Jackson and St. Philip below New Orleans, ending with the capture of these works, there seems little doubt that the information is correct. We know that the Union sentiment in New Orleans has been very strong, and the oppressive effect of secession tyranny manifested there for some time must have inclined the Union citizens to revolt in favor of the old flag when it made its appearance in the 7. This brilliant event will materiall change the fortunes of the rebel armies at Corinth and Memphis. Further news from the former place, we may add, would seem to confirm the rumor that Beauregard is withdrawing his troopfrom there, and concentrating them for the defence of Memphis.

General McClellan telegraphed to the War Department yesterday that a portion of his troops had captured a functic of the enemy in front of Yorktown, driving the rebels out at a charge, with out returning their fire, and occupying the work. Our loss was only three killed and twelve wounded, although our men had to face a heavy are as they advanced on the work. General McClellan represents everything going on favorably in spite of the rain, which appears to pour down constantly in that region.

The news from General Banks' corps is important. Our troops are in possession of Staunton. The rebel Jackson is reported to be resting on the east side of the Shenandoah river, about sixteen miles from Harrisonburg, on his slow march towards Gordonsville. It is said that 800 of his men have recently deserted.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

There are three steamships now due at North American ports with European news. Should they arrive in the order in which they sailed, as named below, their advices will be respectively three, four and five days later than the reports by the Persia. These vessels took their departure

Day of Soiling Prom- Descination.
April 16. Southampton New York.
hington April 17. Queenstown New York.
cioan April 18. Londonderry Quebec. The Portland (Me.) Argus of the 25th of April

that the Bohemian was the last steamer from Liverpool which would run to that port this

The British schooners Viguant and John J. Finlayson arrived at this port yesterday from Nassau, N. P., with our files of the 16th inst. Both vessels bring passengers from the steamship Karnak. wrock. The Nassau Guardian says "the schooner Vigilant has been chartered by Mesers. H. Adderley & Co., the agents here for the Cunard line, to oarry the mails and Havana passengers to New York; and we hear that the brigantine Alma, er Charles Tunnel and brigantine Lucy Dar ling (hourly expected from New York), will be made available for the American passengers, while the steamers Gladiator and Southwick will take the passengers booked for England to their on. Dr. Linguist, of the Karnak, will leave in the Vigilant." The robel steamer Nashville (now called the Thomas L. Wragg) was lying off Nassau, waiting a chance to run the blockade. having successfully landed a cargo of cotton from Her chief mate made offers of very high wages to American and other seamen in orluce them to take temporary employment on board the rebel craft. The most exaggerated and unfounded reports of rebel victories over the federal troops were transmitted from the South to Massau, for use, we presume, among the friends of

seconion both in the colonies and England. The reported owner of the line of steamers plying between the rebel ports and Nassau was staying on

The stock market was moderately active on 50 and prices were maintained. At the second board ther was a trifling improvement, governments solling at 94% for registered and 94% for coupons. Toledo rallied up to 41% a 42. Money was very abundant at 6 a 6 per cent on call. The Sub-Treasury received on deposit \$1,280,500-Exchange closed steady at 112%. Gold 101%. The export of the day was \$857,524.

The cotton market on Saturday was less active, as the ras, as usual on the last day of the week, less attend nee of aninners. The sales on Friday, including parcel 400 a 500 bales, in lots. The extreme figure of the day fore yesterday (30 cents), though asked, was not paid The market closed tirm at 29140, a 1934c, for middlin uplands. The flour market was less active, and price though without change of importance, were in some case rather easier to purchasers, at inside figures. The sai light tamply, while prices were without alteration of me nent, though somewhat trregular, while sales were limit Corn was heavy and lower, with sales Vestern mixed at 86c. a 57c., in store, of Western mixed at chiefly at the latter figure, and at 58c., delivered. Pork was unchanged and sales moderate, chiefly at \$12 25 for new mess, and at \$10 a \$10 25 fo prime. Sugars were steady and in good reques sinder being Cubas, with 100 boxes at full prices Coffee was quiet) and quotations nominal. Freights wer

The Capture of New Orleans by the Union Forces.

We have to chronicle to-day one of the most important events in the progress of the war against rebellion. According to statements received at the War Department yesterday from General Wool, at Fortress Monroe, and General McDowell, on the Rappahannock, the rebel journals at Petersburg and Richmond announce that New Orleans is occupied by the Union army. The particulars of the capture are not given, but the telegrams published in the Petersburg Express and Richmond Eraminer are positive and explicit. According to these accounts a portion of the inhabitants of New Orleans destroyed as much property as the could, upon the approach of our troops, and all the steamboats they could lay hands upon except those required to carry ammunition and coin up the river into the interior.

This news looks startling at the first blush vet it was hardly unexpected. The strong Union force at Ship Island-with General Butler commanding the military, Commodore Farragut at the head of the naval portion of the exredition, and Commodore Porter conducting the operations of the mortar boats-has not been idle. We know that for several days past our fleet was lying in great strength directly below the forts defending New Orleans, which they were bombarding in a fashion described by the rebel General Mansfield Lovell as "terrifie." One of our gunboats had got past Fort Jackson, a fact which caused the utmost consternation in the Crescent City. But it appears that the rebels relied upon two iron gunboatfor the final defence of the city: one of them, the Louisiana, commanded by Captain Pegram, being sald to excel the Merrimac in power and armament. If new Orleans, then, be in our possession, these two formidable gunboats must have also fallen into our hands, unless the rebels succeeded in destroying them with the other boats which they are said to have demolished. With Forts Jackson and St. Philip captured, as no doubt they were, be our fleet, and Pass Christian defences would not present a front too formi dable for the force which our gallant officers could bring sgainst them.

But there was an element of disloyalty to the rebel government existing in New Orleans which may have operated almost as potently in favor of the Union army as the valor of our men or the skill of our officers. We know that for a long time past the most crushing military despotism has prevailed there. The prices of provisions, and the free action of the citizens, have been controlled and regulated by a military committee headed by Pierre Soule, and backed up by the bayonets and general orders of Major General Lovell. The condition of this once prosperous and luxurious city had become intolerable, and it is not presuming too much upon probability to assume that many of the overridden citizens were but too glad to hall the prospect of deliverance which the sight of the good old flag held out to

We are told that in thirty hours after the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip "our brave men consummated their victory, and appeared before the great city of the Southwest to receive its submission." We opine that. despite the wanton destruction of property which is said to have followed the approach of our troops, the submission was made cheerfully and thankfully by the mass of the people.

Thus, while we have been conducting formidable and expensive expeditions on the Mississippi river and on the sea coast, to assail the rebel strongholds in the South, and subduing, them one by one, the greatest cotton port of the rebels has fallen into our hands, an event which must change the whole features of the war in the South and West, baffle the plans of Beauregard at Corinth and Memphis, paralyze the action of Johnston at Yorktown, and reduce this nefarious rebellion to a last feeble

HEALTHY SYMPTOMS OF THE UNION SENTIMENT AT THE REAL CAPITAL -- We recently published authentic statements showing that while United States demand notes were selling at par, and even commanding a premium wherever our fing was planted in the Southern States and the authority of the federal government restored, on the other hand Confederate money was being exchanged for gold at a discount of forty and forty-five per cent. Another healthy symptom of the confidence reposed by the Southern population in the strength of the federal government, and of their sense of the weakness

Carolina bonds have gone up to 107 1-4 since the Union troops have obtained a footing in the State. The Richmond Dispatch of the 11th inst. quotes them at that figure, while Confederate scrip could not be forced higher than 87-The Dispatch observes:--

Stocks are moving up and down most singularly There is a widden heavy demand for North Carolina bonds and they have gone up considerably above par. Confederal and Propinta are, without apparent reason, lower. The insurance stocks have all dropped in value.

The solution of the problem is that North Carolina is preparing to return to the Union, while Virginia, under the iron rule of the seessionists, is prepared to hold out. Probably after the battle at Yorktown a change will come over the spirit of their dream. Meantime, the fact of the Confederate money and the bonds of the State which contains the rebel capital being regarded with so much distrus at that very capital, while federal money and the money of an adjoining State returning to its allegiance stands so high, speaks volumes as to the rottenness of the fabric of the rebellion, and the soundness and stability of the cause of "the Union, the constitution and the laws."

The Great Impending Battles Decisive of

A great battle at Corinth, Mississippi, and another at Yorktown, Virginia, are imminent and the news of the deadly clash of arms may reach us at any moment from either of these places-from which of them first it is almost mpossible to say. Though the news we pub lished yesterday from St. Louis and Chicago would indicate that Halleck will probably have the start of McClellan, no one can tell what a day may bring forth in Virginia. One of these battle scenes lies in the northeast corner of the rebel confederacy and the other in the southwest. Our generals will probably move to the attack at both points nearly at the same time, in order to prevent either of the rebel armies reinforcing each other.

The intelligence of yesterday from Cairo stated that on Thursday a skirmish took place between the advance guards of the rebel and national troops between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, and that the robels were driven back towards the latter point, whilst General Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously forward. The despatch informed that Mr. Stevenson, of Danville, Ill., who accompanied the advance toward Corinth, says be heard the constant rattle of cars and the sounding of steam whistles towards Memphis. and concluded that the rebels were retreating there. The conclusion does not logically follow from the premises. The rattle of the cars and the sounding of the steam whistles would rather indicate that reinforcements were arriving at Corinth from Memphis. The same sounds were heard before and during the battle at Manassas, and turned out to be the indications of troops arriving from Winchester and Richmond. When the rebels want o steal away, they don't make so much noise We have no doubt, therefore, that Van Dorn's force has arrived, and that a bloody battle is approaching at Corinth, if it has not already sken place. Beauregard may this time await the attack, taking advantage of his stronghold o aid him against superior numbers and the uperior skill of Halleck. It appears that bat tle was offered the rebel general at Pea Ridge six miles from Corinth, but he declined, though our troops, after surprising one of his camps there and driving in his advance, waited the onset of his main body from eleven o'clock till bree, at which time there were no signs of the enemy. Terrible will be the slaughter when these two armies, numbering over 259,000 men meet in battle array.

The indications in Virginia are that a great battle may take place at any moment at Vorklown. But it is hard to tell whether the enemy will await the blow preparing for him by General McClellan at prompt him to parry it by a feint, and strike suddenly with his main force at McDowell or Banks, meantime throwing such obstructions in the way of McClellan's advence as will prevent his taking part in the battle.

Upon the result of these two battles hange the fate of the rebellion. If the rebels should win both their drooping spirits would be revived and the war would be prolonged adefinitely. If they should even win one battle, it would enable them to hold out for ome time longer. But if they lose both, then it is admitted by their own journals that there is nothing left for them but specifla warfare and we need scarcely say that this amounts to nothing when it is not in aid of large bodies of egular troops in the field. It can only sunoy and harass at best. It can achieve no important result. It is admitted, too, that the seacoast and the forts will soon be all in our hands. There is nothing left, therefore, for the rebels but submission if they are whipped in the two impending battles. We learn that all the Southern railroads have been seized by the Confederate government, and that they rely on new railroad from New Orleans, through Texas for seven hundred miles, to bring them supplies of beef and corn, and probably arms and ammunition, by way of Mexico. But as the road is not yet constructed, and laborers are only now being advertised for, this device will be too late for their purpose too late even for the retreat of the defeated leaders to Mexico. From the perfect arrangements made by our generals we have no doubt that they will defeat the enemy in both battles, and in a short time the rebellion will have received the two fatal blows from which it can never re-

INCREASED TRADE WITH THE BRITISH WEST IN-THE CAUSE OF THE INCREASE .- We have beretofore referred to our increasing trade with the West Indies, and particularly with Nassau, N. P. where it would appear that, through the unfriendliness of its people to our government and with the aid of disloyal men, who have established depots or branch houses there, a very extensive and lucrative trade is carried on with the rebel States. It is done by means of a number of small vessels which constantly evade our blockading fleet and run into the numberless small bays and creeks on the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida with cargoes suited to the wants of rebeldom, and which we have strong reason to believe, are in many cases shipped from here with the full knowledge of their being destined to the rebel States. In return these vessels bring to Nassau cotton, turpentine, rosin, &c., and there is scarcely an arrival here from that port in which we do not notice some of the products of secessia among the cargo. The same is true of several of the ports of Cuba.

To show the increased trade with these places we give a comparative statement of

of the Richmond concern, is the fact that North | the value of exports from this port during the months of January, February and March in

each of the last three years:-British West Indies. First quarter. 1,260,062 1,356,999 1,495,924 1860..... \$651,233

It will thus be seen that our exports to the British West Indies during the first quarter of the present year are \$400,000 in excess of the corresponding period in 1860, when our coun try was in her most prosperous condition.

It is also a significant fact in connection with it, that much the larger portion of the trade with these points is carried on in British vessels, many of which, lately owned by our citizens, have been, for prudential or other reasons, placed under the protection of that flag within the past year.

It may be somewhat difficult to suggest a remedy in these cases other than to ferret out those among us who are thus engaged indirectly in furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy, and sending them to Fort Lafayette, and in petitioning our active Secretary of the Navy to order the purchase of a few more sailing vessels to make the blockade effective.

NEWS FROM YORKTOWN.

Capture of One of the Rebel Works.

BRILLIANT CONDUCT OF THE UNION TROOPS.

E. M. STANION, Secretary of War:-Early this morning an advanced lunette of the rebel carried by assault by Company H, First Massachusetts regiment. The work had a ditch six feet deep, with a infantry ; no artillery. Our men moved over open, soft rebels at fifty yards; did not return it, but rushed over th ditch and parapet in the most gallant manner. The rebe broke and ran as soon as they saw our men intended to cross the parapet. Our loss was three killed and one mortally and twelve otherwise wounded. We took fourteen prisoners, destroyed the work sufficiently to ducted by Gen. C. Grover, who managed the affair mos conduct of all the men under fire. The supports, who were also under artillery fire of other works, were companies of the First and Eleventh Massachusetts. In spit of the rain our work progresses well.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR YORKTOWN, April 28, 1862. New York regiment, on Thursday afternoon passed through our outer pickets. Letters have been received them to the effect that they are safe and well, and seemed to be much pleased with the cordial reception guard. The affair will oudergo an investigation. Everything is remarkably quiet.

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' CORPS.

ton, Va.-The Rebels Resting on the East Side of the Shenandonh, &c., &c.

HARRISONBURG, April 25, 1862. Last night a strong reconnoissance was made from New Market towards Staunton. On reaching Mount Crawford, eight miles south of this town, the bridge over a branch burnt, and the stream too deep and rapid to cross. A bridge over another branch of the same stream was also burnt. This was done last Tuesday evening, not by the rebels, but by the citizens, as stated by persons in the

If was acceptated from citivans that vasterday morn ing a body of mounted rebels came to the river intending to cross, but found the current too deep and strong to hexard the attempt. They stated to cliticens that our troops were in possession of Staunton. To-day one of our brigades passed through the town and took possession of one of the principal avenues leading from here. Since our first entrance into the town no effort has been made by the rebel force to re-enter.

As usual, in all thethouses of this valley but few males

he has been reinforced, but has burned bridges over the

We have a strong picket in front to night.

Nothing worthy of notice transpired last right. Deslow progress towards Gordonsville, and that eight hudred militia have deserted since his escapade.

The Shenandach bridge has not yet been burned, bu pickets are stationed there ready to apply the torch on

Jackson is resting on the cost side of the Shenandeab with his whole force, about nixteen miles beuce. His scouts frequently make a dash on our pickets. One of the latter was killed this afternoon. The spongy nature of

FROM GEN. FREMONT'S DEPARTMENT.

WIRELING, Va., April 27, 1862. The embined movements ordered by General Frement against the guerillas in Webster county have proved eminently successful. Lieutenant Lawson, with one others are returning. In a severe running fight of seven miles, Lerson killed seventeen guerlilar and place, the only one in the new county, being deserted burned. It had been a guerrilla haunt. A dable organization in Braxton, Webster and adjoining muties, is ontirely destroyed, the leaders propering to arrender. It is understood the goerrillas taken will be

General Milroy's scouts on the 28d met are ked the rear goard of the enemy ten miles east of the Shepandosh ore lientenent and two men, and captured a lieutenan and one man. None of our men were hurt.

swearing Unionism and retifraing home.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A fier of truce to Crancy Island to-day took up a num ber of letters for prisoners and others at the South, and also the Scoretary of the Spanish Legation at Washing-

The weather is disagreeable. Wind portheast All the yards and lower masts of the Galena have been aken out, and nothing can be seen above deck but the smoke stack.

Morneys' Weekly, on its arrival here this morning, was

Headquartime Sixty North Registry, Headquartime Sixty North Registry, New York, April 27, 1862.

The officers of this regiment are hereby ordered to assemble at the Regimental Armory, in Intigue uniform, on Monday, the 28th first, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to attend the funeral of our late brother officer, Lieutonant James Lyons. By order of MAJOR JAMES BAGLEY, Commanding.

MAJOR JAMES BASLEY, COMMANDING.

COMPANY ORDINGS.

COMPANY H, SEXTY-SENTH REGIMENT, J.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1862.

The members of this company are hereby ordered to assemble at the Headquarters, Essex Market, in fatigue uniform (without overcoats), on Monday, the 25th instruction of the past twelve in the afternoon precisely, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late companion in arms, Lieutenont James Lyons. The Commandant respectfully invites the members of the regiment. By order of CAPTAIN WILLIAM BUILER.

Hatlanan, Orderly.

THE NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC.

Interesting News from Gen. Wright's Column.

BRILLIANT SKIRMISH ON EDISTO ISLAND.

DEFEAT OF THE REBEL FORCES.

By the steamship Atlantic, Captain Eldridge, rived on Saturday night from Port Royal, we ceipt of interesting news from the Depart

since our last advices.

Our Edisto Island Correspondence EDETO ISLAND, S. C., April 18, 1862. Brilliant Skirmish on St. John's Island-Rebels Badly Whipped-Fing of Truce to the Mainland-Queer Acknow

tedgements-"Gideonites" of Reinto, &c., &c.

cavalry by about sixty of our men. The party consisted oat Crusader, and thirty men from the Forty seventh Hampshire regiments, under Captain Dow, of the latter regiment. The expedition was gotten up by Captain Rhind, for the purpose of punishing the rebels for firing upon one of his unarmed boats while going down the North Edisto river to save some cotton the brig Empire, wrecked on the bar ter, and in command of the boat, was shot in the right of that hand necessary. Judge Reynolds, Government Agent, had his hat string out by a ball, while many of the crew had their clothes cut considerably by the one-my's well aimed rifle balls. The safety of the boat and is solely due to Mr. Urann for his coolness and cou-

rage under these trying circumstances.

The expedition left the Crusader about twelve o'clock ast night, under command of Captain Rhind, and landed at Rockville, a small village opposite the camp of the New York Forty seventh, on John's Island, and, immedi-ately throwing out skirmishers, the main body advanced slowly and continuously through the village until it reached the main road. They now rapidly advanced Reckville three miles and a half, where they intended to plantation, about two miles: but, unfortunately, on their approach, a musket belonging to one of the satiors exloded and alarmed the enemy, who retreated in a most recipitate manner, Lot, however, without receiving the horse and its rider. The saddle and sword were secured been the equipments of an officer.

Upon consultation it was deemed prudent to remain at

rook's until daylight, to give the men an opportunity for repose, as they were much fatigued by their rapid march and intorious work in hauling the howitzer over the wretched sandy roads so peculiar to these island: Pickets were immediately thrown out and every prepara Pickets were immediately thrown out and every preparation made to receive the seemy in the morning. A
little before daylight the men were under arms and
the pickets called in. This was hardly accomplished
when the chemy's cavelry were teen approaching our
mon were instantly in line and the however manned.
The enemy perceiving this charged up the road furbously
and in a gellant manner. At the same moment about
sity of the everny made a flank movement, istending to
cut off our retreat by taking pass ession of the bridge
leading from the plantation; but in this wore anticipated
by Captain flow, who ordered Licotemant Bedell, with a
platon, to occupy the bridge. A well directed volley
broke the enemy's ranks, who immediately retreated.
The main body were brought to an exceedingly sudden
terminus by a shell from the howitzer striking square in
their ranks, and a perfect storm of rifle balls. They soo,
railied, however, and made another charge. The how
itzer now played lively on them with its one and a half
account shells, which burst in their ranks at the
rane of seven par minute, completely nonplussing
them, as they apparently seemed to expect
nothing worse to contend with than the few "Springfields" which Floyd forgot to take away with him.
Again they broke and retreated in disorder, and a third
time railied. Captain Phind, seeing his small force
wavering a little when the enemy were making their
third and most determined charge, rushed to the front
and crued out, "Now, boys, figul or die." He was an
swered by that gallant band by one such horrah as only
patriots our give. On came the enemy, now fully two
handred actong and again their ranks were moved down
by our well directed and better maintained fire. The car
mage was terrible for so small a body to experien or the,
wavered, broke and retreated in the greatest disorder,
reciving saverel shell, which moreased the panie. Capton in a such a such a such sources of the
attack for half or interesed the restant of the
road or interest. ion made to receive the enemy in the morning. A

hour, and then returned, most voicifecture manner.

Dr. J. H. H. Britnall, who was in the front during the entire action, estimated the enemy's loss to amount to at least first kiled and wounded. This gentieman, while attending to the wounded, refused to differ his patients, although the control of the wounded, refused to differ his patients, although the control of the wounded, refused to differ his patients, although the control of the

Dr. Tanner and Lieut. Sawyer remained for over two In. Tanner and Lieut. Sawyer remained for over two hours with the enemy, and conversed with them upon the great question of the day without the issue restraint. During their conversation both particle expressed their opinions very freely and condidly. Heat, Sawyer, while speaking with Ost, James (whom he represents as a very polished gentleman, and decidedly more candid than his brother officers) upon the reduction of Punski, expressed his surprise at the seeming inefficiency and read of vigilance of Colonel Omstead, she rebel commanding Pulseki—for the purpose of drawing Colonel James out—in permitting our forces to build batteries so mear his fort. Col. J. could not comprehens it as all, and

exireseed his surprise at the seeming literation of virgilance of Colonel Olimstead, the rebel continuanting Pritecki—for the purpose of drawing Colonel James out—in permitting our Groves to build batteries so near his fort. Col. J. could not comprehens it as all, and then said, "Sir: I must acknowledge that your serny in better discriptined, can make more rapid and longer marches, and build batteries quicker than the concederates. Your man acter into the spirit of the war to a much greater extent than ours."

The rebels were unaware of the fall of Island No. 10. They acknowledged the death of General Johnston, and also that ticeberal Beauregard test one arm, but did not know that their sarry has been defented at Corinth. When informed of all their defests they seemed to be rather downess. Colonel James and that the Union army was coming down in such overwherming nombers that he supposed they would at last be subjugated. So they have not got in the field 500,000 men.

Buring a reconnoiseance made by Colonel Fellows and three companies of the Party seventh regiment New York, on Thursday last, on Jehosses Island, the body of private John Sanpp. Company K. Fifty-fifth regiment Pennsylvania, killed in the recent skirtform, was discovered and disintered, it had been corried on by the rebels, who failed to bury it decently, merely covering it with sand, leaving the arms protucing. At his head was a rough pine beard, upon which was the following macription out with a killer. Yeakes solder, March 28, 1862."

The body was carried within our lines, where it received appropriate and fitting military burial. The funeral correge passed me dipon the road near the Episcopal church, and your readers can only imagine the solonnity and impressiveness of a military funeral in an enemy's country. The coffin of rough pine was borne in a regimental bagings wagon, preceded by a pistoon of the decensed's contains in arms with arms reversed. Two drums tapping in mournful cadence with the platoon that rollowed gave the solemn tageant an

gallant Forty seventh New York Volunteers are

want of military knowledge and judgment, but because the latter gentleman was his senior officer.

We have sufficient force on this island to regist an attack; but, from reasons apparent to your readers, I do not state the number or regiments.

There is some talk here of forming a battalion composed exclusively of "Grideonitas," as they are becoming fearfully augmented daily; if it is doue, a field officer will be asked for from the "Educational Commission" ranche in Boston. It is intended to arm tham with Sharp's rifles and Beecher's Bibles, and they will be attached, we presume, to General Greeley's brigade, seem arp's rines and Beother's Holes, and they we shoul, we presume, to General Groeley's brig ming at Boston, under the "Commission" a red to. These characters are becoming st—indeed, a nuisance. We hear from the ine have returned north from Beaufort.

anne have resulted in the troops on this island is rem good, sithough there have been a few cases of Quinine is used freely, with very beneficial Below I give the names of those wounded in I mish vasionday:

refluger amputated.
Pontawain James Wilson, slightly.
Sailor, Gustave Wacker, cheet and arm.
All are of the gunboat Crusador, and are desi

THE DEATH OF GENERAL SMITH.

Despatch from General Halleck.

Major General C. F. Smith died at four P. M. on the 25th His remains have been sent to St. Louis, where they wi be buried with military honors. He is a great loss to this army. I have not directed military honors to be paid to his memory here, but wait your order. The east my has been strongly reinforced since the last battle.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN. WAR DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1802

Order directing military bonors to be paid to the nemocy of Major General C. F. Smith.

This department has learned with does regard that the department has learned with deep regret that the rallant Mujor General C. F. Smith, whose patriotic vales and military skill was signally exhibited at the ca of Fort Donelson, died at Savannah, in Tennessee, at the hour of four o'clock P. M., on the 25th of this m

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST INDIES.

his memory.

News from Nassau, N. P .- Arrival of the lavson with Passengers from the Steam ship Kurnak-Condition of the Kar-The Rebel Steamer Nashville and the Blockade-Her Offers to English Hunds for Service Against the Blooks ade-Manufacture of Rebet News for England-An Extraordinary Jumble of At five o'clock yesterday (Sunday) the schooner Viet

lant, Captain Lightbourne, arrived at this port fro Nassau, N. P., having on board sixteen of the and crew belonging to the Gunud steamship Ker which was wrecked on the bar at that place, the ticulars of which appeared in the Harand of Thurs

The schroner John J. Finlayson, Captain William M. Stuart, also reached this port yesterday from Nassan with yassengers and cargo.

These vessels bring our files of Nassau journals, dated on the 16th of April. The passengers by the John J. Finlayson presented

Captain Stuart with the following complimentary card on his arrival at New York :—

Capt. William H. Strant, schooner John J. Finlayson :—

Dran Sir.—The undersigned, passangers on board your vessel from Nassau to this port, feel it their duty before leaving you to thank you for your attention during the passage, and in token of the high regard in which they hold you as a commander and a seeman who thoroughly understands his dufy, their beg of you to accept the ecompanying marine glass, trusting your voyage through life may be made as safely as theirs in their late boisterings and perflous passage to New York.

JOSEPH SERTON, C. L. BRIGGS.

And other passengers.

There were shout one hundred and fifty persons walkon his arrival at New York :--

There were about one hundred and fifty persons wats ing for passage to New York at Nassau when the J. J. Finlayson sailed.

M. P. Lingnist, M. D., surgeon of the Karnak, came on n charge of the mail and passengers.

tant .- The Royal Victoria Hotel has been quite full dur ing the winter, and all the boarding houses had their complement. Americans will soon begin to appreciate per climate, and swarms of them will come over like

position, and but slight hopes were entertained of re-moving her from her unfortunate position. There were ten feet of water in her emidships, but very little for-ward. Divers belonging to the British war vessel Buildon, at Nassau, were diving round her bettom, if possible te director the serious nature of her injuries, and if any probability might be held out of getting her of. he selfore were also busity engaged in strippin or onreas and rigging, and removing everyth retail with the ship and cargo which it was po-

tended to have sent to England to be repaired and remodelled.

The Nassac Geardian of the 18th of April, speaking of the camers of the Katnak for rescute from danger, stypes—Out of five steamers igan; in our harbor not one of them was in a condition to render the slightest a sistance. Had her Majesty's steamer Buildog been in port the casualty would have been accreted; but also did not return from Rum Chyull this morning. The steamer Thomas L. Wrang (late the Nashville) was at anchor very mor the Karnak, but having no coal on board, she was also poweries. The boiler of the steamer Gerile, being under repair, could not have been got ready for working is less than six hours; but never theless captain Carlin did sil he could to facilitate thework, seeing the helpiese condition of the Karnak. The stance fills Warley arrived at four o'clock from Havana; but having a valuable cargo on board, and drawing nearly as much water as the Karnak herself, could do no sarvice, more especially as the latter ressel had tilged before that time. The English steamers Gladiator and Stankers were out of coal, and therefore were as realises as the rest.

THE REBEL STRANGE NASHVILLE AT NASPAU. camer Nashville was lying of the barbor of Nassan awaiting an opportunity to run the blockede at Charle

Her chief engineer went on board the Karnak, requesting the sexistance of her fremen to carry out that pose. He offered them, in English money, at the rate

post-post- Be onered them, in Kugliah money, at the rate
of \$50, and, after getting through, as high as \$100. His
name is Hudd. He is well known in New York.

Another Southern steamer, named the inshells, had
also arrived at Names to endeavor to effect the same
object. She formerly traded between Charleston and
Havans.

It is hoped that a good look out will be kept for the
Nashville at Charleston bar, as she is daily expected
there.

from the Nassen (N. P.) Guardian, April 12.]
The stemmer Ceule, Carlto, arrived on Thursday a
from charleston, which port she left on Sonday even
in addition to other news published in this impresrelative to the war, we received the fellowing pri-

CRABLESTON, April 6—9.30 P. M. We have gained a grand victory in Missouri, one New Monico, and General Johnston has conquered to day the grand stray of General Buell in Tennessee. This battle has been one of \$6,000 on the side of the for rais and \$5,000 on our side. The telegraph says Buell army will be out to pieces and mostly captured. A bit is now progressing at Yorktown, Virginia—thus favorable to the South; and General Beautregard checked the army and gonbosts at Island No. 10.—The British steamor, Thomas L. Wragg (the Mashwill Captain Gooding, which cleared a few days since for John, N. B [exones for running the blockade.—Ec.], his genountered very heavy weather and run short coat, returned into port this morning for supplies. [From the Nassau Guardian, April 16.]

The steamer Eile Warley's paddles made \$1,370 re intions from Havana to Nassau, coming the usual cour of the mail stramer. Sue left the former city at sig o'ch P. M. on Saturday, and arrived at Nassau at half-p three o'clock on Monday.